

QUET NEW YEARS AT MERCUR

There Was Little Friction
at the Camp Yesterday.

LEAD IN SANDSTONE.

Mill Being Erected By R. E.
Ball in Salina

Canyon.
GOLD DOLLAR COMPANY.

May Put in a Combination Mill
Soon.

"Doctoring" Waters—A Mining Phenomenon That Is Puzzling Our Scientists—Heavy Shipments of Ore and Bullion For the Week—Items of Interest From the Camps—Mining Notes and Personalities.

The trouble anticipated by many at Mercur on New Years, through claim jumping, did not occur. There was much activity in the camp, and the recorder's office was kept open all night, but there was little friction. Jack Scott accidentally discharged his pistol in a saloon on New Year's eve, the bullet striking a man named Barnes in the thigh, inflicting a painful though not serious wound.

LEAD IN SANDSTONE.

The Deposit in Salina Canyon to Have a Mill.

Word is received from Salina to the effect that the forty ton capacity mill which R. E. Ball is erecting in Salina canyon, about three miles from the town of Salina, in Sevier county, will be in operation before the end of the present month. Mr. Ball was the original discoverer of the peculiar formation which carries lead in the form of galena and cerussite, interbedded with sand, gravel, and limestone, magnetic iron, blende and franklinite, the whole forming a mass that resembles sandstone in its general appearance, but which Mr. Ball considers should be more properly designated a granite sand rock.

This rock formation carries from 7 to 14 per cent lead, no silver or gold, and it is to work the same by concentrating that the present mill is being erected. During the present year Mr. Ball will endeavor to thoroughly prospect the extent of the deposit, and in addition to operating his mill will run a tunnel as nearly through the center of the formation as that point can be located.

DOCTORING WATERS.

Vegetable Boiler Compound For Mineral Acidents.

While so many new processes are being brought to notice for the treatment of the minerals of this region, and methods have been devised and put into use whereby the precious metals can be separated from the pulp by chemistry or electricity, or by the agency of both combined, there are but few men in the west who are aware of the fact that there is a practical process now in extensive use in Utah which neutralizes the deleterious ingredients in the various waters that are so extensively drawn on for boiler use. It is a fact well known to all speculative and stationary engineers who have spent much time in Utah in the pursuit of their profession that the general run of waters in this region carry more solid matter to the gallon than can be found east of the river, and that these solids, when the water is brought to a boiling point deposit a scale on the flues and boiler, which tends to shorten the life of the boiler and prohibits the best results being obtained from the fuel consumed in generating steam. There have been many attempts made to counteract the action of these bad waters, some chemical, but nearly all of them have proven failures and have been abandoned.

There is one concern however that makes a specialty of doctoring bad waters, that has been operating in Utah for several years and which, according to the latest reports, has been patronized by the house is successful in neutralizing the offensive minerals in the water. This is the Bearbong and Chemung Works of Chicago, whose western manager, Mr. Robinson, is now in Salt Lake. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Robinson stated to a Herald reporter that he had never seen a section that gave as many different kinds of water as Utah will furnish. Asked as to the methods of his house for correcting the deleterious effects of these waters he replied as follows: "Most of the waters of the west have silica, carbonates and sulphates of lime and magnesia together with a percentage of sodium and some other ingredients carried in solution, that deposit a scale on the flues and shells of boilers. In order to neutralize the effects of this solid matter our firm makes a correct mineral analysis of the water and then applies the proper antidotal ingredients."

In answer to a question as to what medium was used, Mr. Robinson stated that the process was by no means secret nor was it the intention of his house to withhold the formula of the antidote for any given water. Continuing he said, it is well known in chemistry that the various acids, and from the leaves, roots and barks of different woods have widely diversified effects when brought in contact with minerals in solution, and that a proper combination of these will prevent the rotting of iron. It is this medium that we use and after making our analysis we apply the special treatment in the necessary quantities that the life of the water to be treated requires."

It will surprise many people to learn that there are some waters in use in this country that carry nearly all grains of solid matter in solution to the gallon, but such is the case with the water of the Sweetwater Coal company of Wyoming, an analysis of whose water appears below together with that of some of the waters in Utah. Turned by Mr. Robinson: Sweetwater Coal Mining company, Snake Springs, Wyo., mine No. 2, second level: Silica, 988 grains per gallon; oxide of iron and aluminum, .070; carbonate of magnesia, 22.27; sulphate of lime, 36.32; sodium sulphate, 120.840; sodium and potassium chlorides, 6.425; sodium and potassium carbonates, 20.124; total, 240.966. Taylor & Brinton Ore Sampling company, Pallas, Utah, well No. 10: Silica, 443 grains per gallon; oxide of iron and aluminum, .066; sulphate of lime, 2.757; carbonate of magnesia, 10.482; sodium and potassium sulphates, 1.232; sodium and potassium carbonates, 4.581; total, 35.040. City Creek canyon water, Salt Lake City supply: Silica, 139 grains per gallon; oxide of iron and aluminum, .021; carbonate of lime, 7.386; carbonate of magnesia, 2.414; sulphate of lime, 6.87; sodium and potassium carbonates, 1.596; sodium and potassium chlorides, 1.320; total, 14.483. Pennsylvania Smelting company, Sandy, Utah, 116 grains per gallon; oxide of iron and aluminum, .066; carbonate of lime, 2.046; carbonate of magnesia, .747; sulphate of lime, .681; sodium and potassium chlorides, 1.320; sodium and potassium carbonates, .325; total, 5.840. De Lamar's Mercur mines. Silica (sediment), 20.607 grains per gallon; oxide of iron and aluminum, .305; carbonate of lime, 16.812; carbonate of magnesia, 4.420; sulphate of lime, 13.238; sodium and potassium carbonates, 18.666; sodium and potassium chlorides, 4.301; total, 71.288. Eureka Hill Mining company, well water, 80 feet: Silica, 3.504 grains per gallon; oxide of iron and aluminum, .584; carbonate of lime, 2.404; carbonate of magnesia, .371; sulphate of lime, 5.357; sodium and potassium carbonates, 4.591; sodium and potassium chlorides, 4.820; total, 23.390.

GOLD IN SANDSTONE.

A Phenomenon That Puzzles All Our Scientific Men.

A number of years ago silver was discovered in large quantities in Silver Reef, Washington county, and fortunes were made there, and up to the time of the slump in silver, caused by unjust and adverse legislation on the silver question the mines at Silver Reef were worked at a profit, but since that time but little work has been done there, and that by chloride.

The existence of silver in a sandstone formation was the wonder of the day among mining men, it being held that under no circumstances could sandstone sustain mineral life; but in this instance indisputable facts have overwhelmed theory, and later discoveries of lead in sandstone in Salina canyon have more than ever disconcerted the expert with his pet formation theory, and now he has crawled into his hole and pulled the hole in after him. Reports have been received from Silver Reef of gold discoveries in Sandstone in the mountains a few miles from that noted camp, the ore ranging from 25 to 30 in the yellow metal. A good many miners from the south are flocking into that district and a gentleman just in from Millford states that about forty men from that place left a few days ago for the new field of promise.

THE GOLD DOLLAR MINING CO.

May Put in a Combination Mill in the Spring.

A few days ago some more good-looking rock was brought down from the Gold Dollar mine, located just above Willow Creek, between Big and Little Cottonwood canyons. The company's tunnel is in distance of 350 feet, and 75 feet of cross-cutting has been done on the vein, which has exposed 30 feet of mineral-bearing rock that runs from 31 to 35 in gold to the ton. This ore will pay to work, and as the company owns a millsite on the creek, it is now thinking of erecting a combination stamp and concentrator for the treatment of the product of the mine. The men at the mine have been laying off for the holidays, but they will soon resume operations and push development work all winter.

HEAVY SHIPMENTS FOR ONE WEEK.

Statement Showing What Our Utah Mines Are Doing.

The shipments of base metals and ore to points out of Utah for the week ending December 28, 1895, were as follows:

Twenty cars of bullion, amounting to 556,480 pounds.

Five cars of copper matte, 295,170 pounds.

Four cars of copper ore, 172,000 pounds.

Thirty cars of silver and lead ores, 1,153,341 pounds.

This is a most excellent showing for one week, and demonstrates the fact that the mining interest in Utah is being revived to an encouraging extent.

WYOMING GOLD RESOURCES.

Col. E. P. Snow, of Cheyenne, Predicts Future Activity.

Colonel E. P. Snow, Wyoming correspondent of the New York Engineering and Mining Journal, who has been a resident of this state over twenty-eight years, and is thoroughly posted on mining, in the course of an interview on the resources of Wyoming, said:

"Without any disparagement to the wonderful gold fields of Colorado it is no exaggeration to say that Wyoming possesses some of the largest and strongest gold belts along the continental divide. By reference to the maps of the Hayden and King geological surveys, it will be seen that the richest formation in which is found the richest gold deposits of the new camp of Cripple Creek and vicinity in El Paso county, Central City, Black Hawk, Idaho, Georgetown and others in Gilpin and Clear Creek counties, the Caribou, Gold Hill and others in Boulder county, and the now famous Hahn's Peak district (only eight miles south of the Wyoming boundary) continues without a break across the entire state of Wyoming. The main belt forming the Rocky mountain range takes a northwesterly course into Montana, while the smaller belt forming the Black Hills range takes a northeasterly course into Dakota.

The huge veins are so well defined that they can be traced on the surface for miles by the croppings. A series of porphyry dykes cut across the country and constitute an unerring guide to the prospector and miner in locating the dykes.

"While there is no occasion at this time to discuss formations, it may be said in a general way that both the Rocky Mountain and Black Hills dykes are belts of strong fissure veins, with granite and porphyry walls occasionally varied by trachyte and porphyritic quartz. The rock is almost entirely gold bearing, though occasionally carrying copper and in some instances silver. The same inducements for investments that are found in Colorado are found in Wyoming. At present there is not a more inviting field in the west than Wyoming for the prospector, operator and speculator.

"Although there are several producing mines in Wyoming, it is really undeveloped. In other words there have been no general systematic endeavor to discover by intelligent development what the value of the gold is.

"From the great metamorphic belt,

of which Wyoming is the center, official statistics show that over \$1,200,000,000 of gold and silver have been taken out since the organization of Wyoming; about \$500,000,000 coming from a few miles across the line in Colorado.

"As the gold pan and sluice box were the advance guard in opening up and development of the mining industry in California, Nevada, Idaho, Colorado and the Dakotas, so they will be in Wyoming. The past season has witnessed the opening up and partial development of thousands of acres of placer ground scattered throughout its entire length and breadth. There is hardly a stream or a gulch on the Rocky Mountain branch of this belt that has not been prospected, and with few exceptions gold found in paying quantities.

"There has been expended the past season over \$500,000 in prospecting and developing placer properties along this belt and it is safe to say that the output of these placers for 1896 will amount to over one million dollars.

"Following closely upon the heels of this advance guard will come the rock-breaker, stamp mill and pulverizer; the amalgamation, chlorination, cyanide and other processes attendant upon the opening up and development of the immense ore bodies from which came these vast deposits of gold.

"Eastern and European capitalists are already investigating this vast gold belt in Wyoming, and within the past few weeks over a dozen different properties have been bonded. Another season will see the great gold belt of Wyoming swarming with prospectors, operators and capitalists."

Mining Notes and Personalities.

The Centennial-Eureka pays its extra double dividend of \$30,000 today.

There was a rush of business to Mercur during the month of December, and an increase over the November traffic was noticeable.

Little Polejoy has commenced suit in the Colorado courts against W. S. Stratton for title to an alleged interest in Stratton's Cripple Creek mines.

Hon. Thomas G. Merrill, of Butte, Mont., secretary of the finance committee of the bimetallic league, was registered at the Knutsford last night.

J. B. Hickman, the efficient recorder of Tooele county, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Hickman informs The Herald that a great many mining localities are being discovered in that county, and the activity in Mercur is having a beneficial effect on the business in Tooele.

The New Year's edition of the Tribune, comprising thirty-two pages, was an excellent number, and contained much valuable information concerning the varied resources and attractions of Utah. Its publication is especially able, and will contribute toward awakening an interest abroad in the great mineral wealth of our glorious new state.

The mining stock exchanges in Colorado are doing a rushing business. On December 29 the dealings on the several exchanges in that state were as follows: Victor exchange, 26,900 shares; Colorado Springs exchange, 2,149,000 shares; Cripple Creek exchange, 134,000 shares; Pueblo exchange, \$1,500 shares. Within six months it is predicted that the Salt Lake Mining exchange will be on a similar footing, and that every man, woman and child in the city will be dealing in mining stock.

Ten thousand shares of Duquesne mining stock changed hands in this city yesterday at 12 cents a share. There has been quite a demand for this stock of late, and several letters of inquiry concerning the property have recently been received from McKeesport, Pa., and the president of the company writes that it was their intention to push the tunnel to speedy completion, when ample funds would be on hand to continue development work and possibly erect a mill, if necessary.

The Denver Times' New Year's edition of forty-eight pages is a magnificent number and reflects great credit on the management of that paper. Besides giving a great deal of space to the industrial resources of Colorado, it gives an exhaustive description of the mineral resources of the state, which is accompanied by illustrations of its various mining camps. The first and last pages of this edition are beautifully illustrated in color, an attractive feature of which is a view of the Stratton Independence mine and hoist at Cripple Creek, and underground workings. The edition is a valuable one, no mistake.

Utica Gold Mining and Milling Company, Mercur, Utah, Incorporated. General Offices, 25 Moran Block, Salt Lake City. This company owns (not bonded) nine claims adjoining the Gold Dust and Shoebridge groups, one mile from the Geyser and Marion, one and a quarter miles from the Mercur.

Development work is now going on, four men being at work, and it is to increase this force that the directors authorize the sale of 5,000 shares treasury stock at the nominal price of 50 cents a share. Applications for stock to be made to Alan P. Senior, secretary, at the company's office, 25 Moran Block.

Subscription list closes December 31, 1895. P. L. SCHMITT, ALAN P. SENIOR, Secretary.

FAR FROM SETTLED.

More Trouble Expected Over the Philadelphia Street Car Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—At an early hour this morning the situation in the street railway strike was very grave. The employees were then in executive session with the leaders and various committees, and it was evident from the atmosphere of things that a second strike could be easily precipitated under the present conditions. The result of a conference held earlier in the night by a sub-committee of the employees and General Manager Boll, of the Union Traction company, discussing the proposition made by the company last Monday, of allowing the men to agree that all differences are adjusted if the 200 imported motor-cars and conductors are put at the feet of the "extra" list and the old men given their former runs.

At midnight a mass meeting of the workers was in session at Harmon hall awaiting reports to them of the result of the conference with the general manager.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Antwerp—Arrived, Kensington New York.

London—Arrived, Minnesota, Baltimore.

Southampton—Arrived, Paris, New York.

Glasgow—Arrived, Hecla, Baltimore.

Liverpool—Arrived, Bangor Head, Brunswick.

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Drink Idanha at the Top.

MORTON'S MESSAGE.

SECOND ANNUAL EPISTLE TO THE LEGISLATURE.

The Governor Touches Upon the Pending Controversy Between Great Britain and the United States—His Ideas.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Governor Levi P. Morton's second annual message was submitted to the legislature upon the convening of that body today. In it, after a brief historical survey, the governor touches upon the pending controversy between the United States and Great Britain in the following paragraphs:

"The doctrine formulated by President Monroe and which has since borne his name, has become so well established in American national policy that there is no room for doubt of the opinion of our people concerning it. New York has long been a champion of the policy of that of the entire union when Mr. Monroe became president, and our peculiar geographical position, our relations within our borders of the American territories, and the vast and complicated commercial interests of our state justify our feeling and spirit concerning the present unhappy agitation. Any disturbance of the friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain cannot fail to have a serious effect on the peace and prosperity of the whole of our country, and it is a serious responsibility of such disturbance. I deem myself justified in making this reference to the subject, and in expressing the opinion which we feel such a peculiar and vital interest."

"I do not believe that the relations between our country and Great Britain will be ruptured or seriously impaired by the misunderstanding of the present controversy. Arbitration affords a simple, humane and honorable method of determining national disputes, and it is a policy commendable at this period of the world's history that a great nation is willing to take the responsibility of the nation's peace of human life and the wanton destruction of property when would be the inevitable result of an armed conflict."

THE GRIDIRON.

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 1.—Fitzsimmons played football today. A team composed of Indian students from the Territorial Indian school at Albuquerque, N. M., and said to be the crack football team of the territory, met Ted Pardo, eleven on the gridiron here this afternoon, and were defeated by the latter. Fitzsimmons played right tackle for 12 minutes, and enjoyed the sport of throwing Indians heels over head immensely. The score was 12 to 4.

STREET CARS.

They May Run on Sunday Without Violation of the Lord's Day Act.

TORONTO, Jan. 1.—A very important decision has been handed down by Judge Ross. Some time since the municipal association of Hamilton took action against the street car company for running cars on Sunday. Judge Ross's judgment was on all points in favor of the street car company. He held that the running of the cars was in no sense a violation of the Lord's day act.

"The Melancholy Days Have Come

The saddest of the year," not when autumn has arrived as poet Bryant intimates, but when a fellow gets bilious. The "here and yellow fever" is in his complexion if not in the foliage at that inauspicious time. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will soon discipline his rebellious liver and regulate his bowels, and sides to his stomach and healthfully stimulating his kidneys. Malaria, rheumatism and nervousness are also relieved by the Bitters.

SPIDERS AS ARCHITECTS.

Remarkable Skill Displayed by the Insects in Making Their Webs.

No one who has spent much time in the country can have failed to observe and admire the beautiful webs of the little garden spider. These webs are peculiar in outline, with radiating threads running from center to circumference and supporting a system of concentric rings, are regarded by many as the highest architectural achievements of spiders. The maker of the web sits at its center, where the slightest vibration caused by the struggles of an entangled victim is instantaneously felt. The threads are so fine as to be almost invisible in some lights, and at the same time so strong that no insect not powerful to the spider to overcome is able to break them. The great ingenuity and perfection of these geometrical webs naturally gives rise to the question: How does the spider learn the art of making them? The naturalist is not satisfied with the reply that it is a matter of instinct. He finds that there are wide differences among the webs of the different spiders and his observations lead him to think that he can discern a sort of progress, which he calls evolution, in the art of web-making among spiders.

The common house spider spins a web quite different from that of the garden spider. The house spider's web consists of a silken tube hidden in a dark corner, with an irregular sheet of closely woven meshes spreading before it. The tube is the spider's lurking hole and place of refuge; the outside web is its snare.

The wolf spider makes a tubular hole with a hinged door for a refuge, and spreads no snare. Still another species of spider constructs a far simpler tube of silk without any snare or door.

Now, according to the view of a distinguished English naturalist, Mr. R. P. Peck, these different kinds of webs or nests represent so many stages of development. He thinks that at the beginning the only kind of web that any spider knew how to spin was a simple cocoon intended to protect the eggs. Then a web for the protection of the spider itself from its enemies was woven around it, and finally a web had an opening for ingress and egress, and such webs, intended for use only during the time that the eggs are hatching, are still spun by some kinds of spiders.

The next step was the development of a snare. It has been suggested that this may have resulted from the accidental spinning of threads over and around the opening of a tubular retreat surrounding a cocoon. This was further developed in the outspread net of the house spider, and it reached its highest form when the garden spider learned to construct its beautiful radiated web.

One may trace in all this some resemblance to the progress of architecture among men. The earliest representatives of the human race were content to dwell in huts. And today there are savage tribes which have not advanced much further in this respect. Then more elaborate dwelling places and buildings intended for other purposes were constructed, until, by successive steps, we have arrived at the temples, palaces and houses of civilized life.—Youth's Companion.

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STARTING LATE IN LIFE.

In the recently published life of the late Sir E. B. Hamley appears one of his favorite stories, which has reference to Captain Brook, riding master at the Cadet college. Brooks was anxious to enter his son at Wellington college, and started one day to walk to the college from the station. Seeing Brookmoor lunatic asylum, he contemplated the one establishment with the other, walked up and rang the bell. He asked the porter if he could see the principal. When the latter appeared Brooks thought him a queer-looking figure for an instructor of youth. Brooks said:

"I wish to put my boy under your charge if you can take him."

"Oh, yes," said the man; "is he a bad case?"

"What on earth do you mean? There's not a better boy in England. The only thing I fear is that he may be too old."

"Why, how old is he?"

"He is 18."

"Fish! we take them up to 80."

"Why," said Brooks, again in high dudgeon, "if he does not come here till 80, what time do you suppose he's going to get his commission?"—Pearson's Weekly.

"Saved My Life"

A VETERAN'S STORY.

"Several years ago, while in Fort Snelling, Minn., I caught a severe cold, attended with a terrible cough, that allowed me no rest day or night. The doctors after exhausting their remedies, pronounced my case hopeless, saying they could do no more for me. At this time a bottle of

AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral was sent to me by a friend who urged me to take it, which

I did, and soon after I was greatly relieved, and in a short time was completely cured. I have never had much of a cough since that time, and I firmly believe Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life."—W. H. WALKER, 8 Quimby Av., Lowell, Mass.

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London Truth.

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